

RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANCING 1,500,000 STRONG AGAINST GERMAN FORCES IN THE EAST

Two Great Armies, Covering Extensive Front, Approaching Kaiser's Frontier

MOVE ON STRONGHOLDS

Czar Reported Assembling Another 2,000,000 Men to Support Vast Offensive

London, Sept. 26.—The news of the war in the east indicates, after all reasonable allowances for exaggeration are made, that the immense forces of Russia are rapidly nearing the German frontier on a line of advance 150 miles wide.

London expects within a week to hear of a pitched battle, as vast as that of the Aisne, between 1,500,000 Germans and Austrians who are concentrating on this line to save the Kaiser's territory from 1,500,000 Russians. Dispatches from Rome, Petrograd and Amsterdam confirm today previous intimations that all attempts to hold the Russians within Galicia and Poland until the combat in the west are decided, have failed, and that the Germans, withdrawing from Russian territory, are combining with such Austrian forces as have escaped capture or disintegration in a final effort to block the Russians from Prussia and Silesia.

A Double Movement.
It is now certain that the Russian advance is a double movement. A great army is moving westward from Warsaw and the south for the purpose of striking at Posen, while another army, released from Galicia by the collapse of Austrian resistance, is co-operating by an advance against Cracow. It is conservatively estimated that the Russian strength, in the two armies, is not less than 1,500,000 this exclusive of the reserves held to guard Galicia and Russian Poland and to complete siege operations. There are reliable reports also, that Russia, having now at the front troops ample for the invasion of Germany, is assembling a second line of 2,000,000.

Cossacks Near Cracow.
Details supporting such progress of the Russian advance were supplied by the correspondents of Roman and London newspapers. The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News cables via Rome that Cossacks are already near Cracow, the gateway to Silesia. It is assumed this cavalry is many miles in advance of the main Russian army in Galicia, but the presence of Cossacks so far westward emphasizes the swiftness of the Russian movement.

Przemysl Is Isolated.
The isolation of the Galician stronghold of Przemysl apparently was made complete by the occupation of Khyrov twenty miles south of Przemysl and close to the junction of the railroad lines in connection with Jaroslau.

The Russian capital is advised that all traffic has been stopped between Berlin and the Baltic ports of Danzig, Elbing and Stettin.

The Balkan allies continue to attack Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

Cracow in German Hands.

London, Sept. 26.—That Cracow has been occupied by German troops, that the town has been put under a German military commandant and that the Austrian civil administration has been replaced is the gist of the latest advices received here, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post.

"All the original administration of the town and all civil officials of the Austrian government have left and the residents are fleeing in a panic."

"The leaders of the Polish secret committee which has been in charge of all the Polish volunteer detachments fighting on the Austrian side also have left Cracow."

"The Germans have thrown three army corps into the Cracow district, according to this information, and are bringing more troops in preparation for the expected Russian attack."

WAR REVENUE MEASURE PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The administration war revenue bill, imposing additional taxes on beer, domestic wines, gasoline and stamp taxes, all estimated to produce \$105,000,000 within a year, was passed by the House late last night. The vote was 234 to 135.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where the finance committee already has begun paving the way for its prompt passage.

KRUPPS MAKE GUNS
DAY AND NIGHT;
46,000 MEN EMPLOYED

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 26.—A Scotch woman, who has returned from Germany, said 46,000 men were employed in the Krupp gun factory, which is being operated day and night. The woman relates that foreign spies are numerous, and that one day fourteen Russians, dressed as women, were shot.

DRAGGED OUT OF HOMES; SHOT BY GERMAN TROOPS

Devastation of Liege and Namur Described by Tageblatt

Berlin, Sept. 26.—The following descriptions of the devastation at Liege and Namur are translated from accounts in the Tageblatt.

"We reached Liege on the evening of a stormy day. We traveled through streets where the smoke of burned houses was still curling upward, streets that showed no signs of life. Patrols marched through the city. The beautiful shops across from the university were a field of ruins. I was told that two nights before, on August 21st, shots came from these shops as if by prearrangement. The inhabitants of the houses were dragged out, the women were torn from the men, and whoever had a weapon in his hands was shot. In a few minutes the streets were sown with corpses. The houses were set on fire."

Many in Forts Killed.
"Eye-witnesses described for me the details of the conquest of Liege, Louvain, the strongest fort, which was bombarded by the newest Krupp guns, which were stationed in the market place, in the middle of the city. Every window pane in the vicinity was broken by the concussion, and pieces of roof fell from some of the houses. The fort soon surrendered. A division of Jaeger were the first men to enter the fort. The destruction was terrible. About 400 corpses lay piled inside the stone walls. The trench was unbreachable. About 200 wounded were counted. The only man uninjured was the commandant. A wounded man, who evidently was about to be operated on, lay in the hospital. He had been killed by a shell. Liege had altogether thirteen forts. Nine were taken by infantry storm, the others were reduced by artillery. The forts are being repaired for German use by the inhabitants of the city, who get six francs a day for their work."

Liege Set on Fire.
"A German, who had lain in a Belgian fort as prisoner and witnessed the whole bombardment, described the course of the battle. The bombardment, he said, began at midnight on August 6th. One shell after another exploded, and Liege was soon aflame in many places. From every roof and window in the houses came a rain of bullets. Under this fire the Germans stormed through the village of Roncourt and deployed in a wheat field. Two hundred Germans opened a rapid fire on 2,000 Belgians, of whom 500 fell. Nineteen German prisoners were confined in a cellar when the Germans' heavy artillery began firing. They could hear the shells coming through the air, and every time they exploded, gas, powder, earth and cement dust flew into the cellar until the men were nearly suffocated. Finally an explosion blew in the iron door of the cellar, and shortly thereafter the Belgians surrendered, freeing the prisoners."

Great Damage in Namur.

"On the following morning I went to Namur. In Liege certain streets had been burned out, but in Namur whole blocks were destroyed. The Grand Palace, with its beautiful Rathaus, had been blotted out of existence. In its place were heaps of ruins, from which smoke was still coming. The destructive effect of grenades could be noted on many houses. The city was without bread, German patrols were guarding the bakeries, which were being stormed by the people. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon even the largest hotels had no provisions of any kind left. Our troops were fed from the vast quantities of food stored in the forts. In the city there was a shortage of everything, especially potatoes and salt."

"In the afternoon we went on to Gembloux. The famine was still worse there. The soldiers declared that they had been unable to get bread or beer from the people for fourteen days."

SCENES AMID THE RUINS OF LOUVAIN



These photographs, just received from Europe, give some idea of the appearance of Louvain after the destruction of that once beautiful Belgian city by the Germans. The main picture shows the students' quarter and the insert a glimpse of the Place de la Concorde, where were many hotels and cafes.

1,600 BALES OF COTTON ON FIRE IN BOAT'S HOLD

Blaze in Liner Almost Starts Panic on New York Pier

New York, Sept. 26.—Sixteen hundred bales of cotton in the lower hold of the White Star liner Crete caught fire this morning as the vessel was about to weigh anchor for Genoa. Several hundred Italian reservists who crowded the steerage over night were routed by the smoke and fled in scant attire to the pier.

The fire gained rapidly. In the meantime the confusion on the pier among the cabin passengers ready to embark was so great that a panic seemed to impend. It was 10 o'clock before the fireboats seemed to have the blaze under control.

The ship itself, it is said, did not catch fire, the damage being confined to the cotton.

The Crete probably will be unable to sail today. It is thought the blaze might have been started by a lighted cigarette or cigar tossed into the hold.

OIL TANK CREW WITNESSED SMALL NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

German Submarine, Creeping Out To Attack, Sent To Bottom.

New York, Sept. 26.—Officers and men on board the San Lorenzo, which arrived here, were permitted a close view of the result of a naval engagement between British and German warships. A wrecked German submarine, the name of which they did not learn, was seen near Scapa Flow, among the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland. This submarine, which had crept out to attack the British fleet, was sunk by the cruiser Birmingham.

Stories of her sinking as related to the men of the San Lorenzo by British jackies are that but two shots were required to finish her. The first carried away her periscope and the second caught her as she came up to the surface, a six-inch shell piercing her hull. The submarine is lying in shallow water and can be seen at low tide.

The San Lorenzo arrived at London shortly after the breaking out of the war with a cargo of crude oil from Mexico. Her tanks were filled to capacity. Approximately 5,000,000 gallons, and with other fuel ships she was immediately ordered north. The greater part of her cargo was delivered at sea to torpedo boats and destroyers.

PLOTTER, WHOSE ACT LED TO PRESENT WAR, IS DEAD.

Major Tankavitch's Body Is Found on Austrian Battle Field.

London, Sept. 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that Maj. Raja Tankavitch, to whose intrigues the source of the present war was traceable, has been found by Austrians near Krupagne, where he commanded a battery of artillery in a recent battle.

Maj. Tankavitch was formally charged by the Austrian government with supplying from the Serbian arms factory, the revolvers with which the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, the princess of Hohenberg, were assassinated at Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

BRITISH AND FRENCH FLEETS BOMBARDING AUSTRIAN FORTRESSES

Rome, via London, Sept. 26.—The British-French fleets today are bombarding heavily all the fortified Austrian positions in the vicinity of Cattaro, Dalmatia. The powerful Austrian fortress of Pelagosa has been dismantled.

INSTALL HUGE VALVES.

Shut-Offs For New York Water Supply Are Largest in World.

New York, Sept. 26.—The valves for shutting off the flow of water in the shafts of the Catskill aqueduct in this city are the greatest ever used. The largest ones stand twelve feet high and seven feet in diameter at their maximum. They vary in weight, with all their attachments and machinery, from ten to twenty tons each. They are of the finest manganese bronze and will withstand not only a tremendous strain, but also rust and corrosion.

The water from the Catskill Reservoir of Ashokan will come down to the city in a tunnel and is to be conveyed beneath Manhattan in a tunnel driven through the solid rock at a distance varying from 150 to 700 feet beneath the street level. The interior of this gigantic tube is ready to receive the supply, for the cement lining has been completed. It will be months, however, before the various connections with city water mains and the arranging of valves can be completed.

ALLEGED RUTHLESS CONDUCT BY JAPANESE TROOPS IS OFFICIALLY DENIED BY TOKIO

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Japanese embassy today issued the following statement, believed to be an official report from Tokio.

"Recent cablegrams from China can only be credited with a grain of salt. The alleged ruthless conduct of Japanese troops in Shantung is a malicious calumny.

"The Japanese soldiers are living up to their reputation for strict discipline, established in the Russian-Japanese war and the Boxer uprising."

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS TRADE COMMISSION BILL.

Washington, Sept. 26.—President Wilson has signed the trade commission bill.

FRANCE SHOULD RAISE A REGIMENT OF BULLS.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The Petit Parisien prints a story of a bull which it says killed eighteen Germans. It appears that when the peasants in the neighborhood of Sezanne were warned of the approach of the Germans they opened the gates of the cattle pens and endeavored to drive the cattle to a place of safety.

One enormous bull, it is said, becoming enraged by the sound of the cannon fire, broke away and charged the Germans who looked on in stupefaction, believing it was some trick of the French.

At the first dash the bull gored six, throwing them high in the air. Others shot and wounded the animal, which, however, gored a dozen more before succumbing.

Soaking for a few minutes nightly in a strong solution of alum in water will cure brittle finger nails.

ITALY SEEKING SUPPLIES IN U.S. FOR ITS TROOPS

Wants \$5,000,000 Worth of Shoes, Saddles and Accoutrements

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The Italian government has entered the American market for the immediate delivery of upwards of \$5,000,000 worth of army regulation shoes, military accoutrements, horse saddles, mule saddles, leather belts and knapsacks for her soldiers.

In a secret inquiry received here, 500,000 pairs of shoes is given as the number required. Prompt shipment is urged and King Emmanuel, through his correspondents, promises to pay cash for the big order, against bills of lading.

The inquiry was made by the general contracting firm of Pinzotti & Ghio, of Turin. This concern, according to information on file at the foreign trade bureau of the Philadelphia Commercial museum, through which the inquiry was transmitted, is the official army and navy contractor for Italy.

The foreign trade bureau was requested to immediately send copies of the order to manufacturers in this country who could furnish the materials. Although rumors have been here that a foreign country was making secret inquiry for army supplies, this is the first definite information on the subject.

GERMAN SIEGE GUN COMMANDER KILLED BY SHELL FRAGMENT.

Berlin, Sept. 26, via The Hague and London.—The German general staff, referring to the death of Lieut. Gen. Steinmetz, says he was killed by a fragment of shrapnel which severed his jugular vein. Gen. Steinmetz directed the fire of the 425 centimeter pieces during the siege of Liege, Namur and Maubeuge. Later he was placed in command of a division of infantry.

Continuing, the staff says that the Rev. Martin Hobsbain, captain of a reserve division, was killed by a shell after carrying many wounded men out of the range of fire of the French heavy artillery.

The well-known German painter, Arthur Schlueter, now serving as a lieutenant of Hussars, was wounded by a piece of shrapnel while fighting on the river Aisne. He has been given the Iron Cross. Herr Schlueter has painted several portraits of the crown prince of Germany. His wife is an American woman, formerly Mrs. Heyl of Milwaukee.

BUYING FISH AND BACON.

London, Sept. 26.—A dispatch to Renter's Telegram company from Berlin by way of Amsterdam says the Boersen Courier of Berlin announces that the municipality, which prior to mobilization began to buy corn and flour, is now buying all the fish and bacon available. The municipality has requested the authorities of the suburbs to do likewise.

CHOLERA CASE IN VIENNA.

Venice, via Paris, Sept. 26.—The first case of Asiatic cholera is officially announced in Vienna. It is a case of a wounded officer brought from Galicia. He has been isolated and is reported recovering. A large number of cases of dysentery in the capital are reported.

CARRANZA'S TROOPS LEAVE FORTHE NORTH

Two Generals on Way to Sonora With Many Thousand Soldiers

FIRST BATTLE FOUGHT

Two Hundred Left Dead on Field Between Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz

Naco, Sept. 26.—Under orders from Carranza, General Hill today began mobilizing his troops here from another stand against Governor Maytorena of Sonora, who defeated him yesterday at Santa Barbara.

Hill officially reported to Mexico City that only 26 of his men were wounded and none killed. He reported that Maytorena lost 28 killed and 82 wounded.

According to fugitive Carranza soldiers, two hundred were left dead on the field between Santa Barbara and Santa Cruz after the battle between the forces of Maytorena and Hill yesterday.

General Turbide, the Carranza commander, is reported to be at Guaymas today with several thousand troops on the way to Sonora.

Hill said General Jesus Carranza was en route with 10,000 men.

Hill's troops are lying on their arms in trenches around Naco, awaiting the approach of Maytorena, but another battle is not expected before tomorrow.

Seven hundred of Hill's men evacuated Cananea and came here. Seven hundred others were marooned when the locomotives of their trains "died" from lack of coal, twenty miles east of Santa Cruz.

Situation Is Very Grave.

Mexico City, Mex., Sept. 26.—General Venustiano Carranza last night gave to the press a ten-page, type-written statement reviewing the difficulties between himself and General Francisco Villa.

General Carranza declared that General Villa demanded impossible changes in the call for a conference of constitutionalist chiefs on October 1. Villa also demanded explanations, the statement said, the giving of which would be incompatible with the dignity of the supreme chief of the revolution. For these reasons, said General Carranza, the situation is grave.

Cannot Avert Further Fighting.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Official advices state that Carranza called a meeting of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City yesterday and informed them that further fighting in Mexico probably could not be averted.

Bridge Guards Re-Established.

Brownsville, Tex., Sept. 26.—Military guards have been re-established by the United States troops at the international bridge approaches here.

Says Troops Should Remain.

New York, Sept. 26.—The Russian minister to Mexico, before sailing for Petrograd, said:

"The United States should not withdraw its troops from Vera Cruz. Mexico is in a state of anarchy and is without a government. Brigands that rob, burn and pillage, without interference, are the cause of the trouble."

ETHEL ROOSEVELT TO AID.

Will Accompany Husband to Care for Wounded.

New York, Sept. 26.—Dr. Richard Derby, son-in-law of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, and his wife, who was Miss Ethel Roosevelt, have volunteered to aid in caring for the wounded in Paris and will sail today.

Dr. Derby is going as one of the six surgeons requested by Dr. Joseph A. Blake to help in the work of the American ambulance corps in Paris, and Mrs. Derby will do all she can in an unofficial capacity.

Their six-month-old son, Richard Jr., will be taken to Oyster Bay to remain with Col. Roosevelt's family until the Derby's return, probably in about two months.

Kermit Roosevelt and wife also sailed today. Kermit will go to Manchester, England, and then to Buenos Aires, where he will open a branch of the National City Bank.

COPPER SHIPPERS WARNED.

London, Sept. 26.—The Times prints a warning to underwriters on the advisability of being careful about insuring large quantities of copper which it is proposed to ship from the United States to Rotterdam. It says, as copper has now been declared to be a conditional contraband, it rests with the consignees to prove that its ultimate destination is neutral.

NO DECISIVE OUTCOME OF BIG BATTLE YET RECORDED

Correspondents Declare Strong German Positions Were Prepared Before the War

FIGHTING IS VIOLENT

French Report Progress in Different Districts; Discord in Teuton Ranks?

London, Sept. 26.—No decisive outcome of the battle on the Aisne has yet been recorded.

Correspondents again dwell on the excellent character of the German entrenchments. It seems that in many places along the Aisne battle front stone quarries dot the hillsides and the majority of these workings have been in German hands for years.

It would appear that during several weeks before the opening of hostilities thousands were quoted to the effect that these quarries later were to be used for the construction by the Germans of barriers against which the heaviest artillery has little effect.

An Englishman, writing from the Maubeuge district, reveals some remarkable preparations which he alleges were made by the Germans for the present war. He says:

"The Germans installed a long time before the war, certain portions of some of their big 42-centimeter guns on farms under the pretext of boring for water. They put in foundations of concrete, so everything would be ready. As their guns had a longer range than those of the Maubeuge forts it was not difficult for them to conquer."

The Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle confirms the foregoing statement, and adds that all German heavy artillery was placed on concrete platforms, selected some years ago as foundations for factories never to be completed.

French Official Statement.

Paris, Sept. 26.—(Afternoon)—Official—"Heavy fighting is going on at both the east and west wings of the battle, between the allies and the Germans in France."

"On our left wing, between the Rivers Somme and Oise the battle continues very violently. Between the River Oise and Soissons our troops have advanced slightly and the enemy has not attempted an attack."

"Between Soissons and Rheims there are no important changes."

"On the center, between Rheims and Verdun, the situation is unchanged."

"In the Woerwe region the enemy has crossed the River Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, but to a large extent we have thrown him back upon the river."

"South of the Woerwe region our attacks have not ceased to progress. The Fourteenth German army corps has fallen back after having suffered great losses."

"On our right wing (in Lorraine and Vosges) the effective German forces seem to have been reduced. These detachments which had, at certain points driven back our advance posts, have been repulsed by the entrance into action of our reserves."

"In the east the Russians have captured Rezesov on the railroad to Cracow and also have taken two fortified positions north and south of Przemysl."

"In Poland the Germans appear to have fortified themselves north of Kallisz."

English Official Statement.

London, Sept. 26.—(Official)—"There has been much activity on the part of the enemy all along the line (in France)."

"Some heavy counter attacks have been repulsed and considerable loss inflicted on the enemy."

Discord in German Ranks?

London, Sept. 26.—Weather conditions have improved along the east wing of the allies and an official communication from Paris says a battle of extraordinary violence is raging in this locality.

Reports continue to come to London of trouble between Bavarian and Prussian troops in Brussels, and it is said the German military authorities have ordered all Bavarians in Belgium to the scene of operations in France. These reports are officially denied in Brussels.

The Ostend correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that a number of Bavarian soldiers are under arrest in Brussels, charged with facilitating the escape of British soldiers.

Continued on 2nd Page, 3rd Column.